MILLSAPS COLLEGE BULLETIN

Jackson, Mississippi

PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR
BY MILLSAPS COLLEGE, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI
ENTERED AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, AS SECOND
CLASS MATTER NOV. 21, 1916, UNDER THE
ACT OF CONGRESS.

JANUARY *1944*

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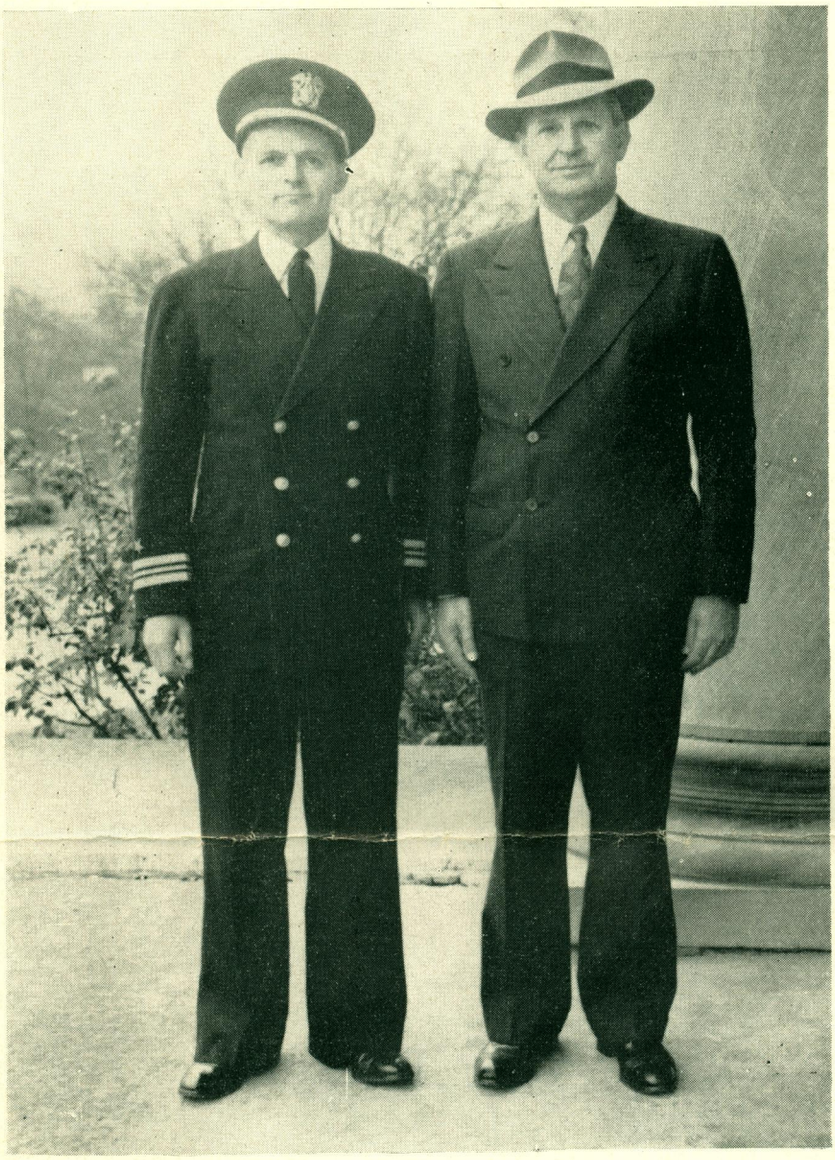
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

★ "Striving To Develop In Each Student A Christian Personality"



★ LT. COMMANDER ALDERMAN WITH PRESIDENT SMITH

Dear Friend;

It pleases me to speak for Millsaps and extend greetings to you from Millsaps College and myself.

Millsaps is proud of the fact that she is having a part in the training of those men who will make up part of our fighting forces "for freedom."

It has been a pleasure to work with Commander Alderman and those who make up the staff of the Navy V 12 program here.

Millsaps invites you to become a part of a happy, congenial student body while preparing for the "life of tomorrow." Come or write for further information! You are always welcome.

Sincerely,

M. L. Smith, President

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JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

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Sunset. Long, straight lines of blue come to stiff attention as the first clear notes of the bugle sound, face the colors and salute as the flag comes fluttering down. These are men who soon will be fighting to preserve what that flag stands for. Today they serve under a flag which flies over a peaceful college campus; tomorrow they will fight under the battle ensigns of the mighty fleet.

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★ FRONT ROW: (LEFT TO RIGHT) LT. COM. C. L. ALDERMAN; LT. COM. M. H. JONES; LT. (J.G.) E. S. GARD.

★ BACK ROW: (LEFT TO RIGHT) CAPT. L. E. BILES; LT. L. J. NASON; LT. (J.G.) C. A. ANDREWS; ENSIGN MARY ELIZABETH THOMPSON

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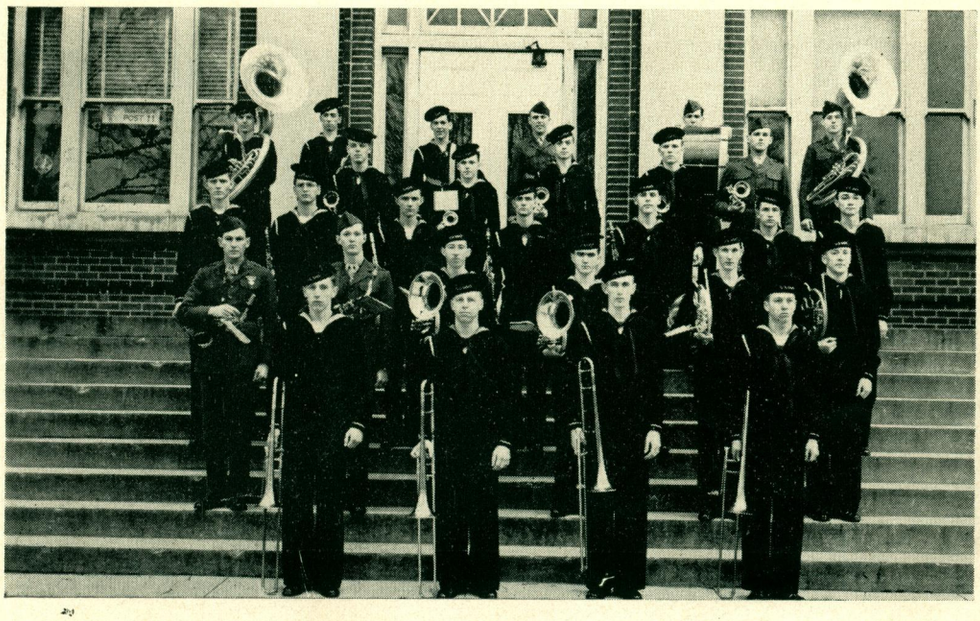

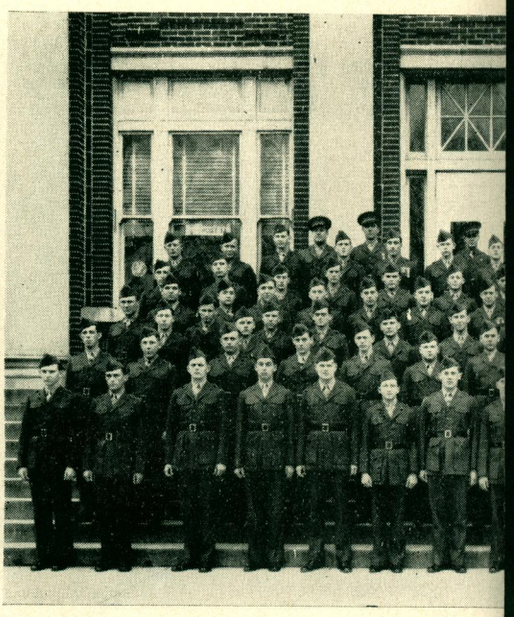

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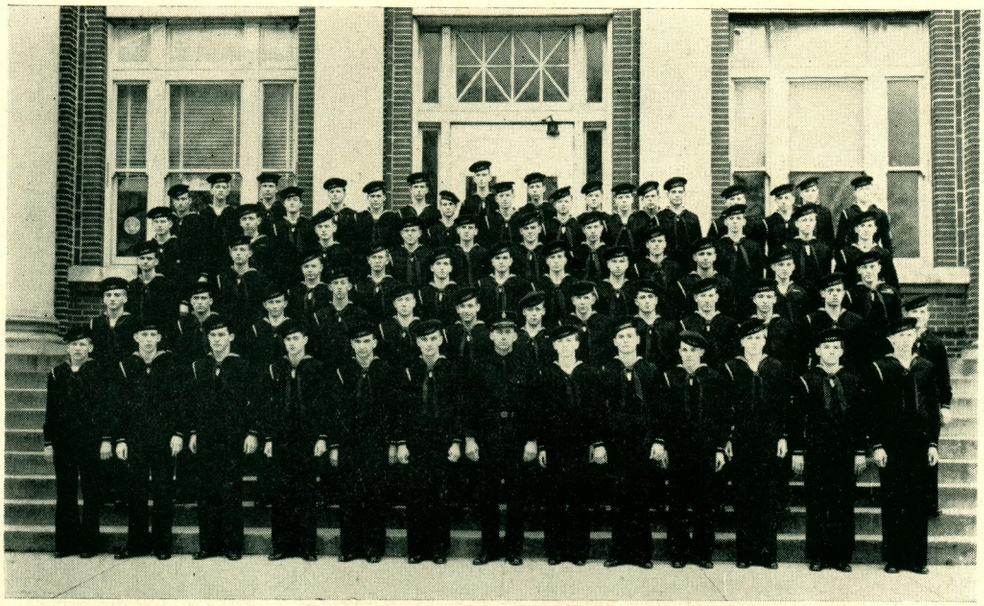

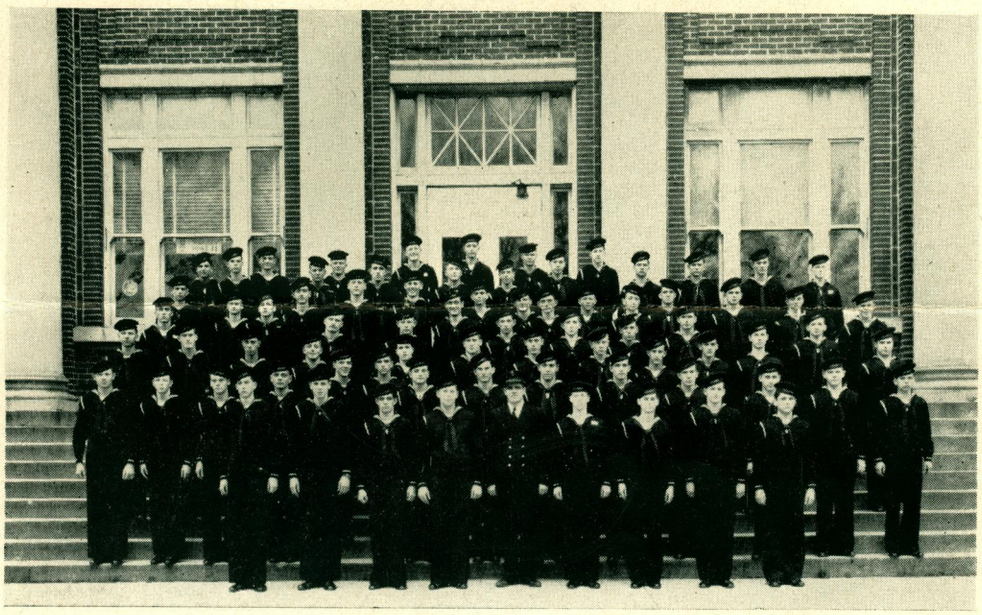

FIRST NAVAL COMPANY
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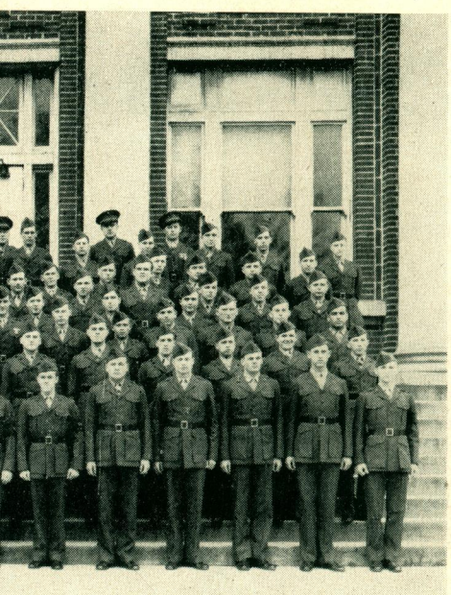
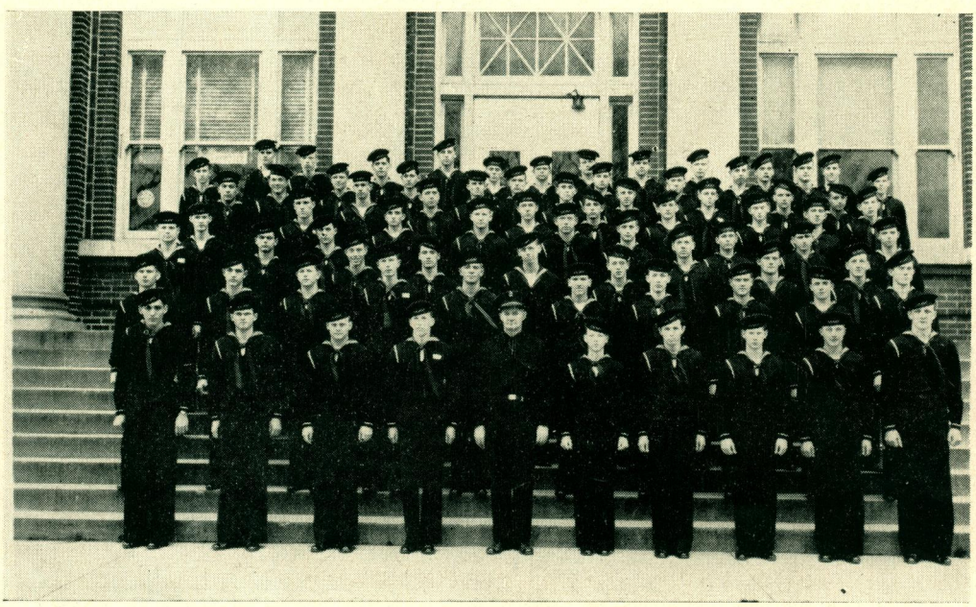




★ MURRAH HALL, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Four social fraternities, four sororities, the dramatic club, music, debating, the pre-medical club, science club, classic club, international relations club, Eta Sigma the scholastic honor society furnish varied opportunities for social and intellectual activity.

★ JACKSON

City of Opportunity

Here in the heart of the state, the capital and largest city in Mississippi, the intellectual and personal development of the student may be greatly influenced.

SPORTS

BASKETBALL: Millsaps will continue basketball, with some intercollegiate competition with institutions nearby.

GOLF: The course has been acclaimed one of the best nine-hole courses in the state and is being improved each year.

TENNIS: Millsaps now has five first class tennis courts and students interested in this sport will find some of the finest equipment in the state.

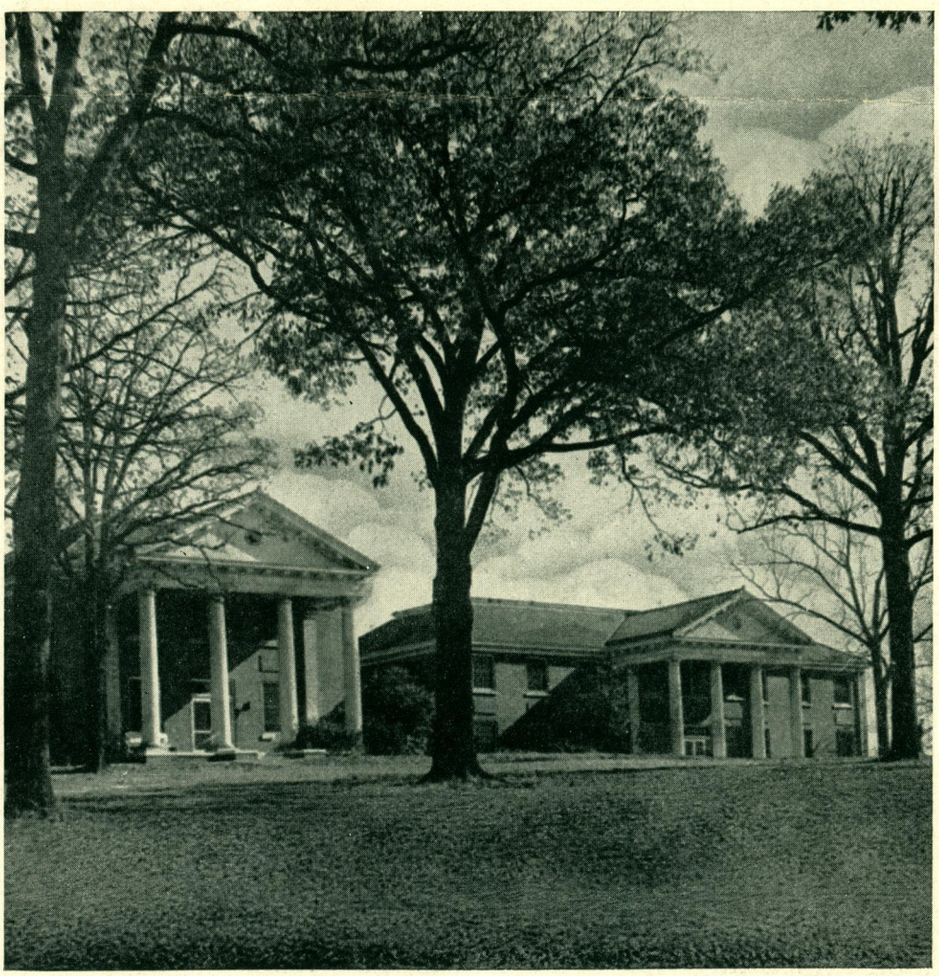
INTRAMURALS: A full program of intramural sports for both men and women is provided each year. This makes it possible for all students to take part in at least one sport. Here much may be learned by the student.

THE COLLEGE GRILL: Located on the lower floor of the gym, here the student finds a lighter side to college life. It is here that he gets his mail, reads the newspapers, snatches some last-minute studying for a test, discusses politics among other things, and he can even buy his girl a "coke."

The Trimester Schedule 1944-'45

First Semester Opens July 3
Second Semester Opens October 30
Third Semester Opens March 1

★ BURTON AND GALLOWAY HALLS



COSTS

In conformity with its charter, Millsaps has always maintained a policy of keeping costs of education as low as is consistent with effective work and with the income from church contributions and endowment.

Women students living in the college dormitories and eating at the college cafeteria can attend Millsaps for one semetser for $211.50 (exclusive of laboratory fees).

Students living at home in Jackson can attend Millsaps for one semester for $90.50 (exclusive of laboratory fees).

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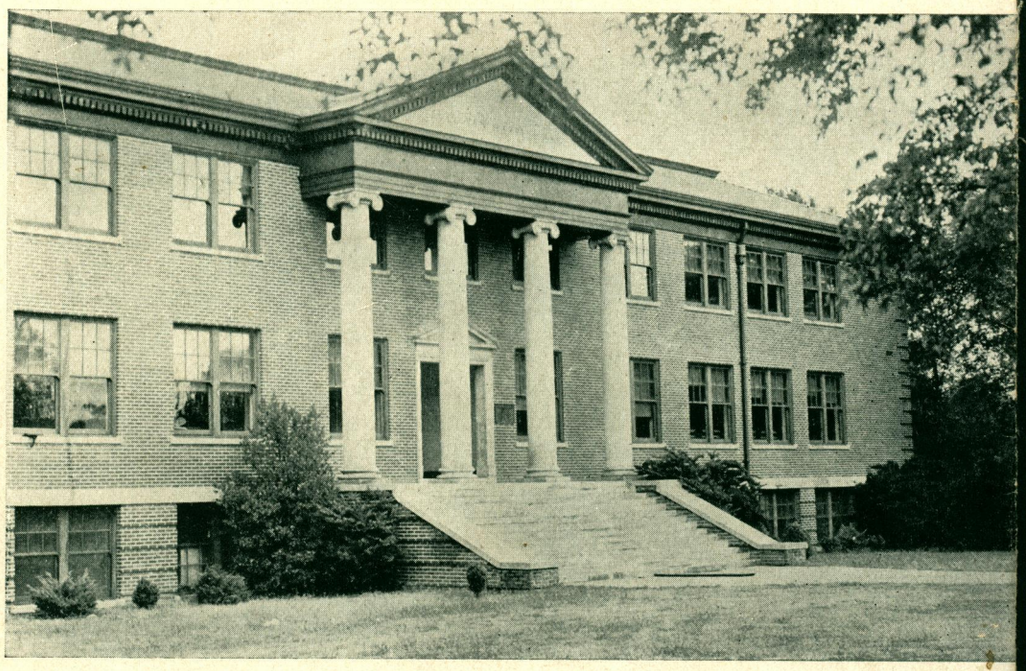
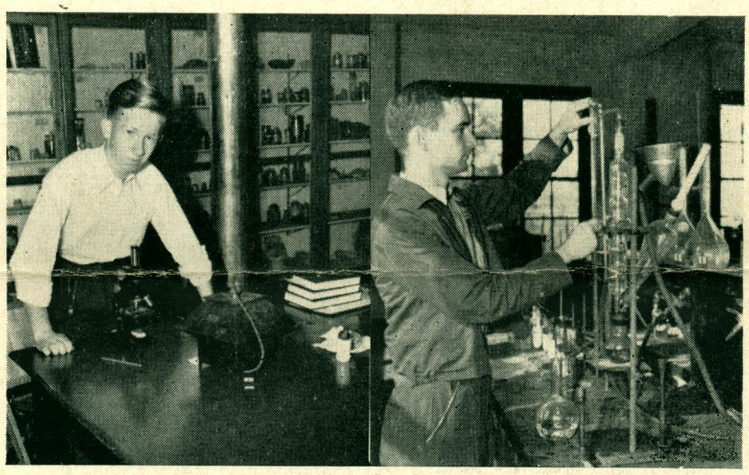


★ SULLIVAN-HARRELL SCIENCE HALL

Success of the many physicians, surgeons, dentists, industrial chemists, biologists, and the teachers of science who have been graduated from Millsaps, justifies the high reputation that has been earned by the Science department.

Laboratories are large and completely equipped, offering the scientifically inclined student excellent facilities for study and research.



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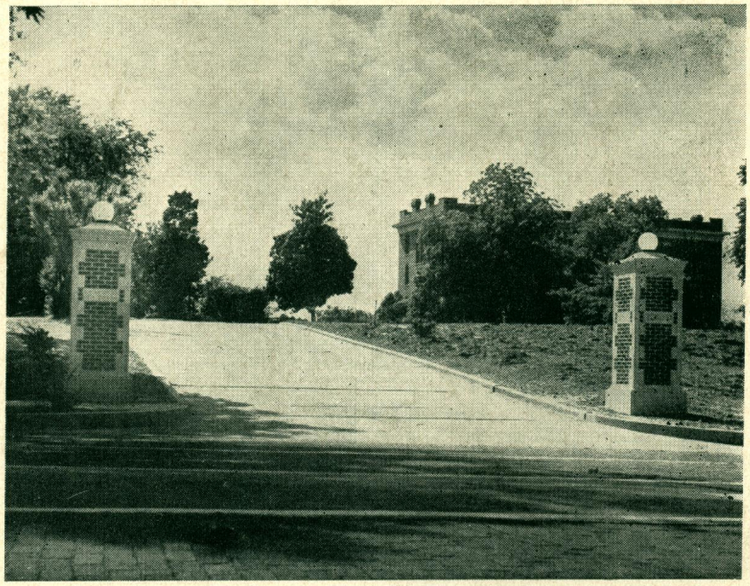
HIGH SCHOOL DAY *Scholarships*

ON SATURDAY, April 29, Millsaps College will play host to the high school seniors of the state at its annual High School Day. The program will include a tour about the college, a barbecue dinner, entertainment, and competitive tests for a number of scholarship awards: High School Day Scholarship awards include:

One $500 award
—$125.00 a year for 4 years

One $250 award
—$125.00 a year for 2 years

One $125 award
—$125.00 for one year



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★ STATE STREET ENTRANCE

★ Write For Detailed Information and Catalogue: MILLSAPS COLLEGE, Jackson, Miss.

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JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Millsaps College Bulletin

The First Hundred Thousand

FOUNDERS' DAY ADDRESS

By Boyd Campbell, '10

Delivered April 19, 1944

VOLUME 27 APRIL 1944 NUMBER 4

PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR BY
MILLSAPS COLLEGE IN JACKSON, MISS.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, NOVEMBER 21, 1916, AT THE POST OFFICE IN JACKSON, MISS., UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS

The First Hundred Thousand

It was in December, 1888, that the Mississippi Conference met in Vicksburg and passed a resolution favoring establishing a "college for males under the auspices and control of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South . . . . at some central and accessible point in the state of Mississippi."

To that end, six members of a committee were appointed, three ministers and three laymen. Of the three laymen, Major R. W. Millsaps was one. Thus the name of Millsaps first appears in the history of the college which was to take his name. Another lay-member of the committee was the Major's good friend, Colonel W. L. Nugent, of Jackson.

When the North Mississippi Conference met a few days later at Starkville, with Bishop Charles B. Galloway presiding, a similar resolution was passed and a committee was appointed to serve with the Mississippi Conference committee. One lay-member of this committee was Honorable G. D. Shands.

It was through this circumstance that the heads of the distinguished Mississippi families of Shands and Nugent were first associated. They were later to be more closely united through the marriage of Miss Bessie Nugent to Dr. Harley Shands.

The joint committee met in Jackson at the Y. M. C. A. on the 14th of February 1889, and organized by electing Major Millsaps temporary chairman. Dr. Wheat, a minister from the North Mississippi Conference, was called upon to state the object of the meeting. He apparently did so in some detail and at considerable length, concluding his statement by "an able and earnest appeal."

According to the record, Major Millsaps followed Dr. Wheat "in a few pointed remarks and proposed to give $50,000.00 to endow a Methodist male college in the state, provided the Methodists of Mississippi would give a like sum for said purpose."

Thus it was then, is now, and ever shall be. When the ministers appeal, the laymen pay, sometimes without even making "a few pointed remarks." Certainly I am not implying that this is not as it should be.

It is easily imagined that Major Millsaps and Bishop Galloway were in perfect accord on the project. In fact, it is not conceivable that the resoultions of the two conferences were proposed and passed with such unanimity of opinion, or that they would have been pro-

posed at all, without a lot of spadework having preceded such action. I have made no effort to confirm this opinion from historical data which must be available, but I am convinced that Major Millsaps and Bishop Galloway spent many hours in careful study and prayerful planning before the proposal was submitted. Doubtless the Bishop knew in advance exactly what financial support the Major would give, and the Major knew what personal and official support the Bishop would give.

It is from this date in the history of the college, February 14, 1889, that I invite you to go with me along the up-hill road that was travelled by a devoted and determined group who eventually met the challenge of a Christian layman, and with him made possible the establishment of this institution. The journey was long and tortuous. It lasted five years and four months, for it was not until June 12, 1894, that the Major's money was matched and the first $100,000.00 for Millsaps College became a reality.

In order to have a sympathetic understanding of the problem of raising the sum of $50,000.00, it is necessary to know something of the economic background. Bear in mind that when the Major's proposal was made, the Civil War had been over only fourteen years. The War had been followed by the economic blight of reconstruction which was worse in many respects than the ravages of conflict. The state was not entirely free from the shadow of control by carpet baggers and negroes. The Constitutional Convention of 1890 was yet to be held. Therefore, it is safe to conclude that the picture in Mississippi was dark, both from an economic and social perspective.

During the years immediately following the Civil War, cotton, for a brief period, had commanded a price of $1.00 per pound. Then it had declined rather steadily and eventually reached a low of about 4½c per pound. During the period of 1890 to 1900 it ranged from that low point up to 7c.

Naturally, because Mississippi people were so dependent on cotton for a livelihood, and because economic readjustment was slow and difficult, little progress was made during that period in improving general conditions. Debts, both public and private, which had been incurred during more favorable circumstances, became burdensome under the depressed price level. There was considerable migration from Mississippi to Texas and other Western states where it was believed the prospects were more favorable.

Grover Cleveland was inaugurated for his second term in March, 1893. His administration, however, was not popular. There was much economic distress throughout the country, of which the Panic of 1893 was the focal point.

There is nothing, however, to be found in any of the written records of the many meetings held by the joint committee and subsequently by the Board of Trustees, to indicate that it was the "wrong time for a drive"—as we would say in modern parlance.

Now let us go back to that first meeting in February, 1889. Following the proposal of Major Millsaps, on motion of Dr. A. F. Watkins, it was ordered that Dr. J. J. Wheat and W. C. Black be appointed to prepare and have published "an earnest appeal to the Methodists of Mississippi in this behalf."

Bishop Galloway was then requested by the committee to assist in raising the endowment fund by canvassing the state, and a committee of four was appointed to prepare a plan of organization and operation to be submitted at a subsequent meeting.

The joint committee duly met on March 5, in Jackson, and the organization committee presented its report. The main features of the report were that the joint committee should go into a permanent organizations; that a canvass of the state be made under the leadership of Bishop Galloway; that $50,000.00 be secured in cash, or subscriptions, which subscriptions were to be evidenced by notes due on December 1, 1889, and December 1, 1890; and that in the event $50,000.00 was not secured, the amount raised in cash should be used for the education of young ministers, "provided, however, that all incidental expenses of the joint committee are first paid."

I have been intrigued by the provision for the disposal of the cash in event the movement did not attain its goal. A careful reading of the record fails to disclose any other suggestion, from any source, that failure could possibly result. While the plan was submitted by the unanimous vote of the committee, it is my conclusion that the door of escape was left open at the suggestion of a layman whose realism outweighed his faith.

The joint committee then went into permanent organization, pursuant to the resolution, by the election of Major Millsaps, chairman and treasurer, and Thomas J. Newell, secretary. An executive committee with Colonel Nugent as chairman was created, and it was resolved that the executive committee should have full authority to carry the plans into operation.

Following this, Bishop Galloway made a few "pleasant remarks" and proceeded to take subscription to the endowment fund. This resulted in his subscribing $1,000.00 and the seven others present $100.00 each. Thus the Bishop went into action immediately, both with words and deeds. The road was now clear. Seventeen hundred dollars had been subscribed and there remained only $48,300.00 additional to be raised.

Four and a half months later to be exact, on July 23, 1889 the committee met again. Bishop Galloway reported that he had secured about $23,000.00 in educational notes, but there was much work yet to be done and he could not do it alone. He said the canvass should be carried on in all parts of the state and plans were made to do so by requesting that every preacher in the Conference be urged to preach on the subject of "Christian and denominational education" with special reference to the college enterprise. Presiding elders were to take charge of the canvass in their respective districts and hold educational mass meetings at one or more localities to which Bishop Galloway was to be invited. Every member of the committee was authorized and expected to secure as many endowment notes as possible and to lose no opportunity to further the enterprise.

The minutes of this meeting reflect that many towns and communities throughout the state were showing a lively interest in securing the location of the college. In this connection, the committee imposed the rather unusual requirement that offers of lands and buildings should be forwarded to Major Millsaps accompanied by abstract of title. This was unquestionably at the suggestion of the Major and was one way of proving whether or not the interest was genuine. Any community that would go to the trouble of preparing its offer in such complete and expensive detail would surely be acting in good faith.

Four months later another meeting was held for the purpose of securing a progress report and of preparing a statement to be submitted to the two annual conferences, shortly to convene. Bishop Galloway reported that he had secured subscriptions in the amount of approximately $38,000.00 and that, in his opinion, only about one-fifth of the state had been reached.

Major Millsaps, as treasurer, reported that about $23,000.00 of the $38,000.00 in subscriptions had been converted into notes due December 1, 1889, and 1890. He asked what he should do about collecting the notes shortly to become due, and he was instructed, by proper resolution, to proceed in his own way to collect the notes and to "invest the same in **good interest** bearing securities." It is significant that the words "good interest" are underscored.

The committee submitted a lengthy statement to the two conferences outlining the history and growth of the movement to establish a college. It discussed with much optimism the response that Bishop Galloway had secured in visiting different parts of the state. It was indicated that the Bishop had found it necessary to leave the state on official duties many times, and but for that circumstance the funds would already have been in hand. (As a matter of fact, there is no evidence that there had been much success in ac-

tually raising funds by any person other than Bishop Galloway, notwithstanding the optimistic statements of the committee as to the wide-spread interest in the establishment of the college.)

Following its tone of optimism, the committee recommended that eight members be appointed from each of the North Mississippi and the Mississippi Conferences and that these sixteen members, eight laymen and eight ministers, should comprise the first board of trustees. It further suggested that Bishop Galloway should be a member and that the board, so comprised, should have full authority to proceed to secure a charter.

As an evidence of the further optimism of the committee, it stated that if the solicitation of funds proceeded with vigor, there was no reason why the amount should not be realized and the college be ready to open by October 1, 1890. It missed the first part of its forecast by more than three years, and the opening date by two years.

The two conferences approved the report of the joint committee and formally adopted resolutions providing for the appointment of a board of sixteen trustees and Bishop Galloway.

The next meeting of the joint committee was held on January 10, in Jackson, Mississippi, at which time the following very important matters were transacted.

A committee consisting of Major Millsaps, Colonel Nugent, and B. L. Sweatman was appointed to prepare and procure a charter for the college.

The Bishop then announced his appointments from both Conferences to membership on the Board of Trustees.

The College was then given its name and the event is recorded in the following very brief statement: "On motion of Dr. Black, the college was named Millsaps College."

Major Millsaps stated that the Reverend A. F. Watkins had been appointed by the Bishop as agent of the college and asked the joint committee to provide for his support. Whereupon, Dr. Watkins, a member of the original joint committee, and a recently appointed member of the new board of trustees, was elected agent of the college at a salary of $1,000.00 per annum, plus the necessary traveling expenses. He was instructed to proceed to the work of securing funds on the endowment.

Agent Watkins reported that he was registering the notes and woud soon be ready to take the field in an interest of the educational endowment. He had registered about $30,000.00 of notes. Something over $5,000.00 had been collected on the notes.

The final meeting of the committee was held on June 25, 1890, just eighteen months after its first meeting. At this final meeting the board of trustees was organized by authority of a charter which had been granted by the Mississippi Legislature.

A very unusual and interesting provision of the charter was the naming of Bishop Charles B. Galloway as president of the board during its lifetime. Reverend C. G. Andrews was elected Vice-President, Major Millsaps, Treasurer, and T. J. Newell, Secretary.

The treasurer then made a motion that he be authorized to pay mileage and other expenses of the members in attending sessions of the board, and the members of the board resolved that they would cooperate heartily and vigorously with the special agent of the college and that each of them would make appointments and speeches in connection with the project of raising money.

It is interesting to note that nothing was said in this meeting, co far as the record indicates, about the possibility of opening the college the following Fall, as had been suggested in the committee's report to the conference.

At the next meeting of the board, on December 4, 1890, Dr. Watkins, the Agent, reported that subscriptions in the total amount of $64,538.00 had been received, and of this amount $44,060.31 had been converted into notes. Cash not covered by notes in the amount of $13,186.44 had been paid into the fund. Thus, in notes and cash, he reported that the sum of $57,221.75 had been realized. (This is $25.00 less than the total of the two sums and the discrepancy is unexplained.) It appears that the two conferences had observed Millsaps College Day and that as a result of such observance, the Mississippi Conference had sent in $1262.52, and the North Mississippi Conference $592.55. The total cash on hand as of that date was $26,276.01.

It is significant that the original proposal of the Major to match church contributions of $50,000.00 with $50,000.00 of his own money was informal and unrestricted as to time and details. Therefore, we are not surprised when we find that on December 4, 1890, with only half of the sum raised in cash, Major Millsaps, without waiting for the full $50,000.00 to be realized, called upon the board to appoint a committee to count and examine the bonds which he was giving the college in the sum of $25,000.00, thus matching the first $25,000.00 raised in cash by the Methodists of Mississippi.

Following are the bonds which comprised his first gift to Millsaps:

$5,000.00 Washington County 6's
$2,000.00 Town of Greenville 6's
$6,500.00 Town of Greenville 7's
$5,000.00 Town of Greenville 8's
$6,500.00 Sunflower County 7's

All of the seven per cent bonds of the Town of Greenville and the County of Sunflower were in denominations of $100.00 each, and were issued to the Columbus, Greenville and Birmingham Railroad. Thus, out of a total of $25,000.00, face value of bonds, comprising the Major's first gift to the college, all of the bonds were issued within two Delta counties and $13,000.00 of the issue was for the purpose of building a railroad through those counties.

These bonds were turned in at par, and while the committee which was appointed to count and examine them suggested in the report that someone better acquainted with their market value be requested to appraise the value of the said bonds, the board of trustees rejected that part of the report and the bonds were accepted at par without further question.

There is no indication that these bonds were bought for the specific purpose of making a donation to the college endowment. It is assumed that they were acquired by the Major at their market price as a personal investment. In any event, there can be no question that his almost unerring sense of values was in operation when these securities were acquired. The committee also found that he had purchased $5500.00 of State of Mississippi six per cent bonds out of cash proceeds of subscriptions which had been turned over to him.

The following is quoted verbatim from a report of Major Millsaps to the board at its next meeting on February 4, 1891: "Since last meeting I have bought $20,100.00 8% Bolivar County Bonds which added to amount of bonds on hand at last meeting make $49,-800.00 of bonds on hand drawing from 5% to 8% which on the average will draw 7%. I have on hand in the Treasury $7,077.17, which I have made arrangements to invest this week in Mississippi Levee 6% semi-annual Bonds.

"There remains a balance of about $17,000.00 for the two conferences to raise to entitle them to my remaining $25,000.00. Resources to raise the $17,000.00 are about $25,000.00 notes and subscriptions. Many of these notes and subscriptions are in a suspended state and cannot, in any opinion, be relied on to realize the $17,000.00.

and recommend that the Agent be instructed to continue soliciting subscriptions say to the amount of from $5,000.00 to $10,000.00."

To those of you who are mathematically alert, let me explain that I am unable to add to the Major's gift of $25,000.00 to $5,500.00 purchased with donated funds, and $20,100.00 purchased as per reference in the above report, and secure the sum of $49,800.00, as per his figure. I know the Major was correct. He always was, but the figures add up to $50,000.00, and I am, therefore, crediting the discrepancy of $800.00 to an error in the minutes.

When the next meeting of the board was held on February 18, 1891, which was only two weeks from the last meeting, the treasurer reported that very little money had come into his possession since his last report. He had on hand in bonds the sum of $55,000.00, indicating that since the last meeting of the board he had rather fully investigated the cash then in his possession.

In the minutes of the February 18th meeting there appear copies of several petitions which were submitted to the board with respect to the location of the college. In each of these petitions the college was referred to as "The Millsaps College." This is puzzling unless considered in connection with the fact that the Major evidently completely dominated the picture, and since there was no other institution at that time bearing his name, the project was referred to as "The Millsaps College" in the same manner as one would refer to "The Millsaps Farm," or any other institution in which the personality of the owner was dominant.

The next meeting of the board was held in Jackson on March 18, 1891, and no business transacted other than finally to locate the college. After spirited bidding between Grenada, Winona, and Jackson, the location was fixed at Jackson, Mississippi.

Incidentally, the story of the negotiations of various towns and communities throughout the state of Mississippi for the location of Millsaps College and the record of their petitions and offers of lands, buildings, and money, and the reaction of the board of trustees to such offers is an interesting and provocative study, which on some similar occasion will provide ample material for a delightful discussion.

It appears that an interim building committee had been appointed, and when the board next met on May 20, 1891, the first order of business was a report of this committee. The report was to the effect that they had advertised for bids from architects, and these bids were to be opened on the 10th of June.

A resolution was adopted that it was the concensus of the board that the college should be opened next fall, that is, the fall of 1891.

The agent reported that only about $2,340.00 had been added to the endowment fund in notes and that he had raised $17,000.00 on scholarships. From this it appears that the momentum with which the campaign had got under way was diminishing. As a matter of fact, momentum had practically ceased.

At this meeting the treasurer reported that the college had an investment of $56,000.00 in bonds and cash, and the board requested both Bishop Galloway and Secretary Newell to have published personal letters in the interest of the college.

There now occurs a lengthy interval between meetings. For some unexplained reason the board did not have a meeting between May 20, 1891, and April 7, 1892. It is assumed, however, that committee activity and official activity were proceeding in the interim.

When the board finally met, on the 7th of April, 1892, the first order of business was to hear a report of the Building Committee.

The committee had considered plans from eight to ten architects which were submitted in response to a public advertisement. These architects were from Louisville, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Shreveport, Meridian, Memphis, Natchez, and Jackson. Several meetings were held with the architects until all had explained their plans in detail. After a laborious study, the plans of Hunt & Lamb of Chattanooga, Tennessee, were finally approved and a contract was negotiated with the architects.

A delay of four weeks then ensued during which time the architects prepared detailed specifications. Bids were advertised for and when received they exceeded the architect's estimate and the funds available for building purposes. The committee then began negotiations with Mr. H. M. Taylor, a contractor and builder of the City of Jackson. After much consideration, he agreed to erect the building for the sum of $22,500.00. Work was begun on the building the first of October, but by agreement with the committee was suspended the last of November for the winter months.

The contract with the architects was renegotiated because bids exceeded their estimate. It is recorded that "he agreed to modify the fee, by which he received $500.00 for his plans and specifications and agreed to supervise the construction of the building for the sum of $250.00." This was only 3 1-3% of the contract price, or about half of the standard architect's fee of the present time. The fine Italian hand, but not often the name of Major Millsaps appears in all of these negotiations.

At this meeting the Agent made a report which indicated that the endowment funds invested at the time had increased to $66,100.00,

of which $25,000.00 was the founder's gift, and $41,100.00 gifts from the church. This left $18,900.00 to be raised to match the Major's $50.000.00.

It was at this meeting, April 7, 1892, that the first mention of a president of the college was made in the official minutes. At this time the names of five prospective presidents appear, and it was indicated that the president of the board had corresponded with each of them.

At the next meeting of the board on the 27th of April 1892, the Agent reported that a few hundred dollars had been collected since the last meeting on the seventh of the month, but no detail of the report appears. The principal object of the meeting was to fix the salary of president and faculty members so that negotiations could proceed with understanding. The salary of the president was fixed at $1500.00, plus a house. The salaries of the professors were fixed at $1200.00 per annum.

The board then got into a discussion of the qualifications of a president, and after holding a day and night session on April 27, it adjourned to meet on the following day, April 28, at 9 o'clock. A devotional period was held, after which Dr. W. B. Murrah was nominated and elected president of the college on the first ballot. He was at that time located at Whitworth College in Brookhaven and was requested by telegram to appear before the board that afternoon at three o'clock, and the board adjourned to meet at that hour.

Dr. Murrah did not arrive that afternoon but the board held a very interesting session, deciding the terms and conditions of faculty employment. It was determined that the president and professors, or tutors who might be chosen, should be elected for an indefinite time. That is, the trustees reserved the right to discontinue their services at any time without notice. The professors and tutors were to be paid their salaries for the scholastic year, but they would be expected to do such work for the college during the summer as the trustees might direct, and that without further compensation.

They further resolved that the salaries of members of the faculty should be paid in nine equal monthly installments, if the conditions of the treasury warranted, and that the last installment for any scholastic year should be paid immediately after commencement. The salaries that were promised to the faculty were conditioned upon the ability of the board to pay the same in full, it being understood that they were to be paid in full in any year only in event the receipts into the treasury for that year were sufficient for that purpose. If there should be any failure to pay

such salary in full, then no debt for such balance should exist against the board.

The safeguards in this contract were all in favor of the employer. It would be an impossibility to employ a faculty today under any such conditions. Judgment cannot be passed upon the equities of such a contract without considering the depressed economic conditions of the times and the fact that a faculty was being employed to teach a non-existent student body. It takes very little imagination to visualize the directing hand of Major Millsaps in this, the first budget balancing project of the college.

The Board met at nine o'clock that night. Dr. Murrah arrived and was introduced. According to the record, "in a modest speech, he accepted the offered place, and committed himself to the college." It was understood that his salary was to begin at the conclusion of his work at Whitworth College.

The board requested the president and the executive committee to prepare immediately a definite statement concerning the opening date and other questions on which the public should have full information.

On July 13, 1892, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Board had its next meeting, at which time three members of the faculty were elected. It was resolved that the treasurer of the college be authorized to furnish the executive committee as much money out of the accrued interest as was necessary and available for furnishing the college building. (Note that is the first reference to any interest that was accruing to the endowment fund.) The date of the opening of the college was formally set for September 28, 1892.

There is no record of any Board meeting being held at the time the college was opened. The next recorded meeting of the Board was on June 13th, 1893, at 9:30 a. m., in the college library. President W. B. Murrah and J. W. Chambers, who appears as the new Agent of the college, were requested to sit with the Board and the president was called upon to make his report.

He reported that one hundred forty-nine students had matriculated during the session. The progress of these students was gratifying, with a few exceptions. At the beginning of the session there had been some disorder of a serious character, and it had been necessary to expel four students. In other instances it had appeared wise to advise withdrawal when it became evident that certain students could accomplish no good by continuing their connection with the institution. Taking the session, however, as a whole, the conduct of the "pupils" had been worthy of the highest commendation and a wholesome religious influence had prevailed throughout the session.

Those of you who knew "Old Doc" will recognize him in every statement of his rather brief report.

Following the report of the president, the Agent, Reverend John W. Chambers, made a very lengthy and somewhat discouraging report of his activities and recommendations. When he assumed responsibility there remained only $4,420.73 to be collected to attain the $50,000.00 goal. However, the Northern and Northeastern portions of the state were in a deplorable condition financially; the Delta country was depressed, and central Mississippi had barely enough funds to make a crop. The only portions of the state which appeared to enjoy any degree of prosperity were in the Southern part.

Therefore, he began an active canvass of the territory along the Mobile and Ohio and the New Orleans and North Eastern Railroads, meeting with some success. He stated that he visited all the towns in Mississippi wherein as much as $50.00 was due on notes to the college and he preached as often as opportunity offered. During the period of his active service the sum of $1,565.00 had been realized from the collection of the notes, and $1,165.00 had been given, as he said, "out of the poverty of our people."

He certified that he had been received everywhere with the greatest kindness. He presented a schedule of the notes that were due in which it appeared that $13,899.25 represented the total note portfolio, of which all was past due except $784.75. In his opinion 40% of the face value of the notes would be collected.

He then observed that the condition of the income fund warned him that there was no time to lose, and stated that it would reflect credit upon the board of trustees if they could devise "a paper" which would be acceptable to Major Millsaps. He thought no one knew better than the Major, the great "stringency of the time." He suggested that the board of trustees execute an 8% note in favor of Major Millsaps for the sum of $2,200.00 and that the interest on this amount be pre-paid as an "evidence of their sincerity." He felt that the trustees would be taking no unnecessary risk because they would be secured by the $14,000.00 of notes and that the building should not be dedicated until the goal of $100,000.00 of endowment had been realized.

His report then proceeded to discuss a great diversity of matters which it is difficult to conceive as being the responsibility of the Agent. He respectfully suggested that if the Board expected to continue his office, it should define the work of the financial Agent. He concluded with a prayer to God to grant all wisdom for the work of members of the Board.

The treasurer, Major Millsaps, made his report in book form giving a full record of all the financial dealings of the college from the beginning.

A committee appointed to audit the treasurer's books made a full report indicating that the church at large had contributed $51,665.17 in cash, but of this amount general expenses had been paid in the sum of $3,482.92. Thus the net goal of $50,000.00 was yet to be attained.

The committee reported finding clipped coupons due and unpaid amounting to $1,420.00. This is an evidence of the financial distress of the country, causing default in the payment of bond interest. The committee also noted that a real estate mortgage of $5,000.00 was in default as to the payment of interest in the sum of $200.00, but assurance was given by the Major that this amount could be paid at any time it was pressed. Incidentally, the rate of interest on this mortgage was 9%.

The salary of the Agent was fixed at $100.00 per month, upon the understanding that it was to be paid from funds collected by himself. Again, the Millsaps touch.

The Board did not meet for another year. The next meeting was on June 11, 1894. A new Agent for the college had been in the field. He was Dr. I. W. Cooper, later to become famous as the president of Whitworth College. He reported that he had collected the sum of $1,500.00 in notes and subscriptions and $700.00 in cash. In addition to this he secured the promises of various people to erect buildings on the campus at a specified cost of $1,600.00 each. Doubtless funds had been realized through other sources to make up the deficiency approximately $2,200.00 from the previous year's report in the endowment fund and to provide for his salary and travel expense, because it was during that scholastic year that the financial goal was reached.

The attainment of this long-time objective was recorded in the minutes of June 11, 1894, in the following words: "We report with profound gratitude that the entire amount of $50,000.00 has been secured from the church, or friends of the college, and that R. W. Millsaps has paid over the balance of the $50,000.00 he promised."

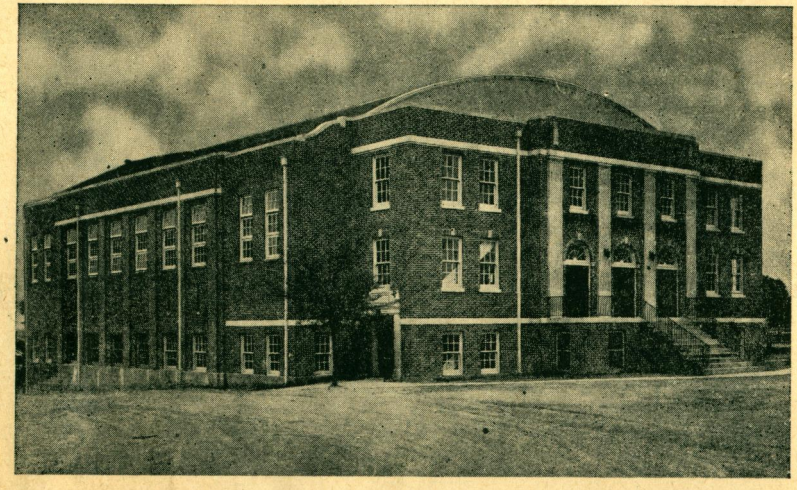
Thus our journey ends. As we look back over the long, hard road we know that we have travelled with those loyal fathers whose watchwords were, "Honor, Duty," and,

Whose fond hearts are thine alone
And ever more will be.

Millsaps College Bulletin

Published Monthly during the College Year by
Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi

VOL XXVII May, 1944 No. 9



ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, NOVEMBER 21, 1916 AT THE POST OFFICE IN JACKSON, MISS., UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS

To MILLSAPS-WILSON LIBRARY
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

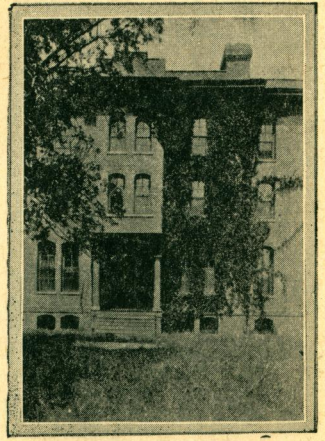
+ PROGRAM FOR SESSION 1944-'45 +

1. **ACCREDITED**— Millsaps, Co-educational, accredited by Regional and National Associations of Colleges and Universities, a Liberal Arts College, located in Jackson, heart of the South, offers many advantages not obtainable elsewhere—cultural, educational, economic.

2. **ACCELERATED PROGRAM**— Millsaps, due to acceleration during war time, now offers a complete four-year program whereby the student graduates at the end of three years.

3. **DEPARTMENTS**— Millsaps maintains departments of: Modern and Ancient Languages, History and Sociology, English, Philosophy, Religion, Business Administration, Science—(Botany, Zoology, Physics, Astronomy, Chemistry and Geology), Mathematics, Education, Psychology, Music, Physical Education.

4. **GROUNDS**— 100 acres, with golf course, administration building, science building, library (35,000 vol.), gymnasium, music hall, 5 dormitories, and four fraternity houses.



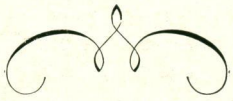
5. **NAVY V-12**— Due to high standards of instruction and courses offered, Millsaps is serving a Navy V-12 program, offering three semesters beginning November 3, March 1, and July 1.

6. **FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE**— Due to close relationship with faculty, the personal element enters the life of the student. All instructors are of the same high standard as before the war, a factor not to be overlooked.

6. **COSTS**— (Boarding students) Semester: Men—$200. Women— $225. The college each year offers 50 scholarships of $50 to $500, also assistantships.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION—Write for catalog: Dean WILLIAM E. RIECKEN, MILLSAPS COLLEGE, Jackson Mississippi.

Millsaps College Bulletin



MILLSAPS COLLEGE

Faculty

Rules and Regulations

MILLSAPS COLLEGE BULLETIN

VOLUME 28 DECEMBER, 1944 NUMBER 4

Published Monthly During the College Year By
MILLSAPS COLLEGE IN JACKSON, MISS.

Entered As Second Class Matter November 21, 1916, At the Post Office In Jackson, Miss., Under the Act of Congress.

MILLSAPS COLLEGE
FACULTY RULES AND REGULATIONS

I. Examinations.

A. General examinations.

1. Semester examinations shall be two hours long.

2. The examination counts approximately one-third of the final grade.

3. Absences from examination;
   a. Shall be reported in the usual way with the notation 'from examination" on the slip.
   b. Shall be counted as total failure on examination unless excused;
   c. Excuse must be handed in within two weeks or a special examination will be denied;
   d. Excuse of sickness must be accompanied by a doctor's statement;
   e. All delayed examinations must be taken within six weeks of the opening of the subsequent term;
   f. All extra examinations shall be given at the time set by the instructor.

4. Special examinations.

   Seniors may be allowed one and **only** one special examination in a subject. This special examination is allowed only for work taken in the senior year, and in case that a senior's daily and examination grades do not average below E.

5. Senior exemptions.

   Seniors may be exempt from final examinations in all subjects in which they have maintained a a grade of "C" up to two weeks before final examinations. These exemptions are allowed only at the end of the semester in which they are graduating. It shall be understood, however, that this exemption does not insure the student a final grade of "C". The last two weeks daily grade shall count in the final average.

B. Comprehensive examinations.

1. Regularly scheduled conferences between the heads of departments and senior majors shall be held at least once every two weeks.

2. The time for comprehensive examinations shall be set by the heads of departments, but all comprehensives must be completed by May 15.

3. Juniors, provided they are within eighteen hours of graduation, may take comprehensives if the major instructor thinks they are ready. No student may be given a comprehensive examination until he has completed at least 90 hours.

4. Comprehensive grades shall be reported to the Registrar's office as Not Passed, Passed, or Excellent.

5. Those who fail a comprehensive examination may have an opportunity to take another examination after the lapse of two months. If the student fails the second comprehensive, he may not have another until he has taken at least one additional semester's work in Millsaps College.

6. Comprehensive examinations shall be three hours in length, part written and part oral, the division of time between the two to be at the discretion of members of the department concerned.

7. The oral examination shall be conducted by a committee composed of members of the department and, if desired by the department, at least one member of the faculty from another department to be designated by the department giving the examination.

8. Students may not take a comprehensive examination in more than one subject in the same semester.

9. Students may be permitted to major in a subject only after careful consideration and with the consent of the head of the department.

10. A major for each student shall be approved by one of the department heads not later than the beginning of the junior year. Two cards shall be be signed by the major professor to show approval of the choice of a major and these cards shall be kept on file; one with the Registrar's office and one with the major professor.

11. To obtain permission to major in a department, the student must have done C average work in all courses taken in that department in the lower division.

12. For failing to maintain a C average or for other good cause, a student may change his major or be advised by his major professor to change as late as October 1 of his senior year. He must submit to the Registrar's office on regular form (obtainable from the Registrar's office) the express permission of both the dean and the head of the proposed new major department.

13. In special cases a below-C-average student may be permitted to major in a subject if the major professor and the dean concur.

14. No junior or senior registration shall be accepted as complete by the Registrar's office without the signed approval of the major professor.

15. In addition to the present requirement that a student must take twenty-four semester hours in one subject for a major, he will be required to take 12 additional semester hours within the same group of subjects (i. e. a mionr).

II. Credits

A. Transferred credits.

1. A maximum of 64 hours credit will be allowed from a junior college approved by the State Junior College Commission.
2. Full credit is allowed for all academic courses of freshmen and sophomore level and full elective credit allowed for other courses with the proviso that junior college transfers may be called upon to do extra work necessary to fulfill Millsaps' requirements for majors, for pre-professional work, and for high school professional licenses.
3. For graduation from Millsaps, the final 30 hours of academic work must be done in residence at Millsaps. The only exception allowed to this rule is in the case of students leaving to enter graduate school, who may transfer back the final 18 hours' work. In this case, however, residence at Millsaps will be required for the second semester of the Junior year and the first semester of the Senior year.
4. Three summer sessions may be offered for one year's residence requirement for a degree.
5. Summer school credits from other institutions will be accepted at Millsaps only when transferred from the **books** of that school. Credit will not be given for work done elsewhere than in regularly chartered and organized schools.
6. A maximum of 6 semester hours may be taken in one summer school term except that students taking beginning courses in Biology, Chemistry, or Physics will be permitted 7 hours.
7. A maximum of twelve semester hours credit will be allowed for art shown on a transcript coming from an institution from which Millsaps accepts credit.

B. Extra-curricular credits.

1. For extra-curricular activities a maximum of eight semester hours credit will be allowed, consisting of the required two semester hours in Physical Training plus six semester hours either in Physical Training or other designated activities.

III. Absences

1. No class absences are excused.
2. If a student is absent 7 times in a 3 hour course (or a proportionate number of times in a course giving other credit) all credit in that course is lost and the entire course must be repeated.
3. In case **all** absences are due to illness vouched for by a physician, a student may request permission to continue the course.

4. In case of loss of credit because of excessive absence, three quality points will be deducted from the total already earned.
5. If a student deliberately cuts out of a course he shall be dropped from school.
6. Attendance at chapel is required of all students one day each week. Freshmen are required to attend chapel on one additional day per week during the first semester.
7. Students who absent themselves from chapel more than two times a semester without adequate excuse will be suspended from all classes for one week for each excess absence.
8. During chapel services the facilities of the college (specifically the library, laboratories, and the grill) shall be closed down (i. e. doors locked).
9. Absences for the two days before and the two days following holidays shall count double and professors shall record and report them as such. Exception: If the student is absent on college business on these dates his absence shall be counted as a single absence only.
10. A **daily** attendance report to the dean showing all absences and tardinesses is required of every instructor.
11. Three tardinesses shall be reported as one cut.

IV. Delinquent list and eligibility rules.

1. A weekly report of delinquents must be handed in to the Dean not later than Friday noon.
2. A student upon becoming delinquent twice in succession in more than one subject shall become ineligible for a period of two weeks to represent the college in any inter-collegiate contest, or to appear in any public performance as a representative of the college.
3. The barring of athletes by the delinquent list shall take effect beginning Monday following the delinquent report.

V. Regulations for class standing and related matters.

1. For class standing the following hours and quality points are required:

   Sophomore—24 semester hours—9 quality points
   Junior—52 semester hours—36 quality points
   Senior—90 semester hours—72 quality points
   For graduation—128 semester hours—120 quality points.

   To remain in college a freshman must pass in the first semester two subjects and have at least an E in a third.

3. After the first half year a student must pass at least three subjects a semester to continue in college. The deans may use their discretion in the enforcement of this rule.

4. Summer school students must pass one subject or be dropped.

5. Courses dropped after the first half semester shall be reported as failures. This rule does not apply in cases of extended illness.

6. Freshmen in the lowest classification group shall not be allowed to take more than four subjects unless by special permission of the freshman dean.

7. No student may take languages 21 & 22 and 11 & 12 at the same time.

8. No student may begin more than one foreign language in a year.

9. No senior may take for graduation credit any required course open primarily to freshmen.

VI. Sororities and fraternities.

A. General conditions.

1. No person not a bona fide student of Millsaps at initiation time can be initiated into a sorority or fraternity at Millsaps College.

2. A student must wait one week after his official registration before pledging to a sorority or fraternity.

3. The rushing period shall be two weeks ending at six P.M. of Saturday of the second week.

4. Initiations shall not be held earlier than the third Saturday in January.

5. Every student shall clear his eligibility with the Registrar before he can be initiated.

B. Scholarship requirements.

1. For eligibility to a fraternity or sorority a student must have made in a preceding semester as many as nine quality points and must not have fallen below "D" in more than one subject.

2. A student who drops a course after the end of the half semester shall receive an "F" for fraternity purposes as well as for academic averages.

VII. Honors, prizes, medals, etc.

A. General.

1. Prizes involving scholarship shall be awarded on basis of quality index. (Quality index is arrived at by dividing the number of quality points by the number of academic hours taken.)

2. For honors at graduation the quality index required is 2.0. For high honors at graduation a quality index of 2.7 is required and a grade of excellent on the comprehensive examination.

3. To be eligible for honors or high honors, a student must have passed at least sixty semester hours in Millsaps.

4. Honors or high honors may be refused a student who, in the judgment of the faculty, has forfeited his right to them.

5. Only work done at Millsaps shall be considered in the awarding of the Founders Medal.

VIII. Misellaneous.

1. By order of the trustees, dances and card parties are forbidden at Millsaps.

2. A student keeping over-due books from library shall be notified. If he does not pay his fine within ten days he shall be suspended until he does pay. All absence penalties apply to the time he is suspended.

3. Work done at Millsaps shall count toward one degree only.

4. Petitions to change classes must be signed by all professors concerned.

5. Auditing of classes is permitted on the following terms:

   a. An auditor must have the recommendation of the instructor involved.

   b. An auditor must have the recommendation of the dean and must be enrolled by the Registrar.

   c. An auditor is not required to take final examinations or fulfill other assigned class duties, and cannot at any time receive credit for such a course.

years of administrative service to the college would offer much for challenge by today's standards in education, but it is likely that they might offer much for the enrichment of the newer schedules and ideals. Such was the great founder-president, such the three founding fathers, and such in part is our inheritance in the lives and achievements of those worthy leaders.

It is said of a great musician that he comprehended harmonies and wrote scores for the understanding of which the day had not arrived and for the expression of which no instrument then existed. Whatever may be the fact about the artist in question, the statement embodies a truth inherent in all great achievement. It may be accepted as a tribute to any form of prophetic and creative art. It may even be adopted as a confession that we ourselves have not arrived at the stage for understanding the immortal symphony of the founders—Millsaps College.

Our noble friends of the glorious yesterday have gone from us and they will not come back. Their noblest deed, like the achievements of all great men, cannot be made over in succession. Richard Cromwell lost what the redoubtable Oliver had won, and Louis XVI let the achievements of Louis XIV slip through his fingers. Those were tragic examples of the fact that a great inheritance becomes valuable and abiding only as its beneficiaries accept it as a personal trust and responsibility. We are the true succession for carrying out the trust and for pressing onward the work of the three men whom we honor today. They wrought mightily and well, but it is the responsibility of succeeding generations to bring their work to completion. Laboring in their spirit and with their heroic devotion, we may help to set the thinking of the world to the harmonies of which our fathers dreamed, and we may share in bringing in the glad day when the Gentile shall sing:

"Ye chosen seed of Israel's race,
Ye ransomed from the fall,
Hail him who saves you by his grace,
And crown him Lord of all.

And the sons of Abraham shall sing in antiphonal response:

"Ye Gentile sinners, ne'er forget
The wormwood and the gall;
Go spread your trophies at his feet,
And crown him Lord of all.

And when Jew and Gentile shall join in mighty and thundrous chorus heard round the world:

"Let every kindred, every tribe
On this terrestrial ball,
To him all majesty ascribe,
And crown him Lord of all."

When that day shall arrive the angels of God will shout "Alleulia: for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth and the Kingdoms of a war-torn and a war-weary world have become the Kingdom of our Lord and his Redeemer Son."

Millsaps College Bulletin

Some Uninterpreted Factors *In the* Pattern of Fame

FOUNDERS DAY ADDRESS

—By—

W. L. DUREN

VOLUME 28 NOVEMBER, 1944 NUMBER 3

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SOME UNINTERPRETED FACTORS IN THE PATTERN OF FAME

Mr. President, Members of the Faculty, Members of the Student Body, and Friends:

A short time ago President Smith called me by telephone and asked me to take the place of the man who had been engaged to speak at this hour. I am, therefore, not addressing you in my own right, but in the stead of one whose physician interposed and denied him the privilege. Having no physician at hand to consult, I accepted in haste and repented at leisure.

The principal specification for this address was that I should speak of some **unknown** facts in the lives of three of the **best known** public men in the history of Mississippi —Major Millsaps, Bishop Galloway, and Bishop Murrah. I acceded to this last suggestion with some mental reservation, but with far less reluctance than I felt after I had had time to reflect upon its meaning. I decided finally that no task is impossible until we are willing to admit that such is the case, in which event any task however trivial and unimportant is impossible. For another peg with which to anchor my wavering courage, I concluded that "unknown" is not confined to events and incidents, but that it is equally a matter of understanding, whether error be occasioned by misinterpretation of the lack of interpretation. There are such zones in the lives of all men, particularly of those who achieve greatness. For, just as we observe the sun-clad peaks while we miss the valleys which are draped in shadows, so we dwell upon marks of greatness and leave commonplace incidents unobserved.

Apropos of this fact, I quote from an outstanding book which was issued recently by Little, Brown and Company. Its title, "The Solution in Asia" by Owen Lattimore. In the first chapter the author makes this observation: "Many of the most influential books on the politics and even the history of Asia were written by men who could not read source materials in the language of the people whose affairs they authoritatively discussed." That statement impressed me as being one of the most incisive criticisms of the integrity and dependability of much that we dignify by the term authority that ever came to my attention. It was the Mr. Lattimore's manner of introducing the fact that a muzzle-loaded authorship with its misinterpretations has had no small part in producing political estrangements and the chaos of international diplomacy, particularly as that has reference to Asia. The statement has equal pertinence in the whole field of biography, much of which is written by men who are unable or who do not take the trouble to read the source materials. Masters of literary techniques often fill ponderous tomes with interpretations which give their subjects a fictional glamor by false and misleading emphasis of facts.

As preliminary to any personal reference, I desire to make some general observations which have bearing upon all three of the men who stood together in the founding of this institution:

1. Capacity, great or small, is God's initial trust upon which every life must operate. We cannot change that. To state the fact in the phrasing of our mechanial age, God provides the power, but we arrange the schedule for its operation. Predetermined greatness has long been suspect and is appraised as a false concept in the audit of achievement. Many people are able, by devious ways, to trace a genealogy anchored in an effete line of kings, but that fact alone will not save one from becoming a reproach to his family and to his age. When the marriage of Napoleon to Marie Louise was about to be forced upon the king of Spain, it is said that the king was much agitated on acount of the marriage of his daughter to a nondescript commoner. He set out to find for his unwanted son-in-law-to-be a royal ancestor. At last he was able to write Napoleon that he had traced his family to an extinct line of Italian kings. Napoleon replied with the sarcasm of which only he was capable: "Thank you, I don't need them." Today we do not go to a medicine cabinet to find credentials for our heroes. We go instead to records which bristle with action and are athrob with life at its best. Mr. Truman is probably the most typical commoner who ever beame President of our country with the sole exception of Abraham Lincoln. This means that after more than a century and a half of educational culture, we have returned to the time honored philosophy of the poet:

"A man's a man for a' that;
For a' that, an' a' that."

2. Life is a game with fixed rules whose accuracy and validity are attested by every page of human history. But notwithstanding this rescript of the records, there are those who continue to treat life as something which may be subjected to unstudied improvings and march with the throngs of the ages down to mediocrity and defeat. Because of the failure to observe the rules of the game, many who are endowed with great brilliance are not among those whose torches on the ramparts of history shine farthest. St. Paul wrote to the Corinthians: "We have this treasure in earthen vessels." He was speaking particularly of the treasures of Christian faith and experience, but it was his way of saying that the controls in human achievement are ever in human hands. It is a principle valid for all vocations and applies to every grade of ability.

3. Education is essentially a survey of fact which relates life to every race, condition and circumstance since the beginning of time. Unless this be true, the term "liberal", as applied to education, is a misnomer and is misleading. Education restricted to a limited field invites disaster. It is defective because it assumes that worthy living can be subjected to arbitrary restrictions. It is true that one may be considered a success in any limited field, just as he may be a hero to his valet, but the chances are one hundred to one that he will be unknown and unsung in life, the area without horizon.

4. The emergence of creative independence nearly always comes as a surprise even to others of the same household. In many instances it has to be dissected from a vast overlay of action and circumstance after the life

is over. The late Dr. S. A. Steel used to tell the story of Daniel Webster who complained to his father that his hoe didn't hang right on the helve. His father told him to hang it to suit himself and he hung it on the fence. Such, according to the story, was the unromantic emergence of one of the greatest statesmen of American history. Such a moment comes in the life of every one who climbs to the heights of fame, and such incidents are unnoticed and uninterpreted factors in the pattern of fame.

MAJOR R. W. MILLSAPS

There was probably no more surprising incident in the whole life of Major Millsaps than his epochal announcement that he was going to college. Plans had been made to send his older brother to college, but no such arrangements were made or even contemplated for sending the younger son. Then almost before they had recovered from the shock of his first announcement came the even more surprising declaration that he was financially ready to put his plan into effect. They doubtless knew that he had saved something of his meager earnings, but they did not know that out of his penury he had laid the foundation for bringing to reality his dream of a college education. The incident shows the ambitions and orderly planning which had been going on bacgstage in the life of the country lad. The thinking of his family had not taken into consideration the source materials.

The successive stages in the execution of his educational aim followed the same orderly pattern. He went to Hanover College, from there he transferred to Indiana Asbury University, now DePauw, and then to Harvard Law School in the palmy days when Parker, Parsons, and Washburn were on the faculty. He graduated in law in 1858 after spending three terms on a course which had been arranged for four terms. That was at Harvard.

Following his graduation in law, he located at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, for the practice of his profession. Here is one of the blind spots of his life. Practically nothing of that period is currently known even by the members of his family, except that he did practice law there up to the time of his enlistment in the Confederate army in 1861. The fact that he did not reopen his law office at the close of the war has been accepted without investigation to mean that his law career was unimportant to say the least.

Upon acceptance of this assignment, I thought at once of Pine Bluff as an intriguing field for study and investigation. After some correspondence I secured the assistance of an attorney who investigated the court records for me. Those records were written in long hand, all rules for capitalization and punctuation were disregarded, and the entries, especially in civil suits, seldom gave the names of the participating counsel. They say only that the litigants appeared by their attorneys. Such records make it extremely difficult to trace the facts concerning the law practice of Major Millsaps. One surprising and informing fact, however, was discovered. For the year 1861, he was "Prosecuting Attorney" for the circuit court which included Jefferson County, Arkansas. The records create the presumption that he continued in office until he resigned to enlist in the Confederate army.

At the May term of the court in Jefferson County, he secured a conviction of Patrick Duffy on a charge of larceny; he took forfeiture on the appearance bonds of Patrick Blaney and James T. Armstrong, both charged with "gaming"; an agreed verdict was entered against a man named Suddeth, charged with assault; and Pierce B. Gracie was convicted of selling goods on Sunday.

When the war ended Major Millsaps did not return to the practice of law for the sufficient reason that law practice was non-existent. He had not failed, as the record of his progress shows, but the collapsed condition of the South left him along with other lawyers without clients. In that situation he was an outstanding exhibition of the fact that an adequately prepared man is never a man without a vocation. It was a dark day, but not for him. His preparation for life had been such that the disastrous end of the war scarcely slowed his progress. He simply took another road and pressed on with the same energy and determination that characterized him in 1850 when he put off to college. God provided him with his elemental endowment and he arranged a schedule for its use which neither poverty nor war could defeat. The controls of achievement were in his hands.

BISHOP CHARLES B. GALLOWAY

Bishop Galloway has long been to Mississippians an example of a divinely endowed type of glorious oratory, a romance of the years which now belong to history. His oratorical eminence was never questioned, but even to this day it is one of the uninterpreted facts of his amazing career. It is the more surprising that such should have been the case, since his fame rested upon that more than upon any other attainment of his life. By it he was almost catapulted into the episcopacy in 1886, and his oratory was Mississippi's ideal of perfection even to the day of his untimely death. Was it true that his oratory was wholly a divine endowment—due to a splendid presence, a flashing eye, and the music of his great voice? Demosthenes conquering the impediments in his speech is one of the classic legends of history, but it is a story which has had its echoes in every generation of the history of oratory. One had as well say that Brahms, or Bach, or Beethoven was a natural musician as to say that Bishop Galloway was natural orator.

From the day that Bishop Galloway entered the University of Mississippi to the end of his life, he was a constant student of effective speech. In the college letters to his father, several of which are still in existence, there are many positive indications of his interest in oratory. His first concern was, of course, for intelletual and educational preparation without which oratory is no more than a useless tool. More than once he expressed his disappointment that some of his fellow students from Madison County were remiss in their devotion to study, but he spoke as often of his own oratorical sorties as of his grades in class.

His father asked him to write an article for publication in the home paper, but he declined until he might find the time to offer something that might be a credit to him. Later in life, when he was making preparation

for his sermon before the Wesleyan Conference in England, he complained of his lack of library facilities for making needed investigations. He was never indifferent to the fundamental importance of the matter of his message, and his oratory was simply the effective vehicle of his thought. On the occasion of his visits to foreign lands, he made careful preparation touching the great events of their history. By that means he secured entree to those would otherwise have been utter strangers to the matter and meaning of his oratory.

As for the literary gems with which he adorned his addresses, his note books furnish conclusive proof that the incidents which he made into things of beauty were observed and polished under circumstances far removed from the time or place of their use. One Sabbath afternoon he was standing on the slope of the Mount of Olives when from beyond the Kedron there came to him from Old Jerusalem at the same moment the peals of the bells of the Christian churches, the harsh notes of the muezzin's call to prayer on the minaret of a Mohammedan mosque, and the martial notes of a bugle from the Turkish barracks. In his soul those discordant notes were blended into a sacred melody and he mused: "And so, I thought, in some sweet Sabbath afternoon in the coming years, will the Olivet of our Christian faith convert every voice into a note of praise, and resolve all the discords of earth into perfect and eternal harmony. I believe that the glorious time is coming." His touching tribute to Miss Clara Christman was composed as he neared the coasts of Brazil to which country she was journeying when her devoted life was snuffed out in the Johnstown flood. On another occasion the bars of cloud of a sunset at sea became an altarplace aflame with the glory of God, at which angel choirs chanted celestial vespers at the close of an earthly day. They were never improvised as they sometimes seemed to be, but they were carefully polished jewels which he blended into the oratorical periods with which he held multitudes entranced.

His sermon productions exhibit the same concern for effective delivery. One of the most dramatic and powerful passages in all his preaching was the description of the Ascension of Christ, whom he described as rising from the crest of Olivet and mounting from cloud cap to cloud cap while his angel convoy shouted, "Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in." That sermon was prepared at Vicksburg in his early ministry and he followed its outline and its imagery to the end of his life. It is but another evidence of the fact that he was always a student of the principles and values of the art which had so completely captured his imagination. His oratory was not chance attainment. God gave him the splendid gift and **he** made the schedule for its use.

BISHOP W. B. MURRAH

Last we come to the man who with fixed purpose and a great ideal took this institution when it was without form and void and set it on the highroad to fame and a worthy service to the youth of Mississippi. His was the unromantic task of originating an educational structure upon a meager foundation and fashioning it after the Christian ideals of those who formed its supporting and interested clientele. At the last roll call of the hero-builders, his name will not be unremembered.

He differed from Major Millsaps and Bishop Galloway in that on his mother's side he was less a commoner than they. It was, however, only on his mother's side, for his father was a rugged personality, with the independence of the pioneer, and without the support of an imposing genealogy. All that we know about his paternal grandparents is that one was named Thaddaeus and the other Katie. Both of them appear to have died early leaving their son, William, to be brought up by a man whose very name has been forgotten. Beyond that curtain of misfortune the family traditions do not go.

It is well established that Bishop Murrah's father was a man of native brilliance. When he was a student at Franklin College, Athens, Georgia, his friends were so impressed with his gifts that they persuaed him to enter the ministry without waiting to complete his education. He probably realized later that his over-zealous friends had not been wise in their advice that he ignore the rules of the game. He came to be a man of wide influence in the Church, especially in the section where he lived, but it may be doubted whether he reached the peaks of which his early brilliance gave promise.

Bishop Murrah was a combination of the cultural elegance of his mother and the rugged self-confidence of his father. He differed from his father in that he followed the way of careful and orderly preparation for his life work. He took nothing for granted. His rise in the ministry was not in any sense spectacular, but instead it was a solid building from year to year which brought him step by step to the eminences for which he was endowed by nature and adequately equipped by education and experience. The grace and refinement of his splendid face were the hallmarks of both his background and his attainment, and his air of calm composure was not an assumption. It expressed the confidence earned by orderly processes, and in the school of experience, where he manipulated the controls.

Many years ago, I heard the late Dr. Charles L. Goodell describe the aged St. Paul, leaning upon the arm of Timothy, his son in the gospel, as he went around the spiritual armory testing the steel of the swords. He tried one after another until he came to the last which he tossed it back and with dramatic suddenness he said, "Timothy, I have tried them all. Preach the Word." Whatever else may be said of the founder-president, he was a preacher of the Word.

It is somewhat remarkable that he should have had so much in common with his two friends and co-founders. He was, as one might surmise from what I have just said, sound and conservative in faith, he was cautious and discriminating in action, and he was true to the noblest forms and traditions of the domestic life of his day. He was technically trained for his great task at Whitworth College under his distinguished father-in-law. He appeared to have been brought up on the spot for the task of bringing Millsaps College into being. His eighteen